CLAIMS

1. A method for producing an organic thin-film device comprising the steps of (a) heating and/or pressing a transfer material having an organic thin-film layer formed on a temporary support and a first laminate comprising a substrate and at least a transparent conductive layer or a rear-surface electrode formed on said substrate, which are overlapped each other such that said organic thin-film layer of said transfer material faces a receiving surface of said first laminate, thereby forming a laminate structure; (b) peeling said temporary support from said laminate structure to transfer said organic thin-film layer to said receiving surface of said first laminate; and (c) bonding a second laminate comprising a substrate and at least a rear-surface electrode or a transparent conductive layer formed on said substrate to said organic thin-film layer transferred onto said first laminate.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said step (a) comprises heating and pressing.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the heating is carried out by a heating means selected from the group consisting of a laminator, an infrared heater and a roller heater.

4. The method of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said transfer material is formed by a wet method.

5. The method of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein said second laminate has an organic thin-film layer formed on said rear-surface electrode or said transparent conductive layer.

6. The method of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said first laminate and said second laminate respectively have a thermal expansion coefficient of 20 ppm/°C or less.

7. The method of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein said organic

thin-film layer contains at least a light-emitting, organic compound or a carrier-transporting, organic compound.

8. The method of any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein a hole-transporting, organic thin-film layer, a light-emitting, organic thin-film layer and an electron-transporting, organic thin-film layer are successively transferred.

9. The method of any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein at least one of said first substrate and said second substrate is provided with a transparent conductive layer.

10. The method of any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein at least one of said temporary support and said substrate is in the form of a continuous web.

11. The method of any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said substrate is made of at least one material selected from the group consisting of polyimides; polyesters; polycarbonates; polyether sulfone; metal foils such as aluminum foil, copper foil, stainless steel foil, gold foil, silver foil; plastic sheets of liquid crystal polymers; fluorine-containing polymers such as poly(chlorotrifluoroethylene), Teflon, polytetrafluoroethylene-polyethylene copolymers.

12. An organic thin-film device produced by the method of any one of claims 1 to 11.

13. A method for producing an organic electroluminescent device comprising the steps of (a) heating and/or pressing a transfer material having an organic thin-film layer formed on a temporary support and a first laminate comprising a substrate and at least a transparent conductive layer or a rear-surface electrode formed on said substrate, which are overlapped each other such that said organic thin-film layer of said transfer material faces a receiving surface of said first laminate, thereby forming a laminate structure; (b) peeling said temporary support from said laminate structure

to transfer said organic thin-film layer to said receiving surface of said first laminate; and (c) bonding a second laminate comprising a substrate and at least a rear-surface electrode or a transparent conductive layer formed on said substrate to said organic thin-film layer transferred onto said first laminate.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said step (a) comprises heating and pressing.

15. The method of claim 13 or 14, wherein a heating means is selected from the group consisting of a laminator, an infrared heater and a roller heater.

16. The method of any one of claims 13 to 15, wherein said second laminate has an organic thin-film layer formed on said rear-surface electrode or said transparent conductive layer.